

BLE FAMILY
DICINES.
from the Patents, and
SALE BY
KENNEDY, JUN.
RUGGIST,
Valuable Medicines:
Anti-Bilious and
Michel Bitters.

PREPARED BY
H. RAWSON,
Connecticut Medical Society.
have undoubtedly had the
e of any Patent Medicine
ed, and are justly appreciated
and uncommon virtues for re-
cayed constitutions, and all
ated complaints so common in
easons, such as intermittent
long Autumnal Fevers, &c.
are also a very pleasant
and where they are known
place and superseded the use
a public houses well as in
rice 50 cents a box.

ndham Billious Pills,
increasing demand for these
ese twelve years past, be-
worth. They have proved
in Billious and Yellow Fe-
Aches, Dysenteries, Billious
male complaints, &c.
demand and high esteem in
held throughout the United
ndies, has induced many to
e purchaser is requested to
e of Samuel Lee, Jun., in
each bill of directions, in
, or they will not be gene-
box.

Itch Ointment.
application for that dis-
led the ITCH. Price 25

Anti-Bilious Pills,
ily Physic.
celebrity these pills have
emand for them and esteem
by medical men of the first
testimonials of their in-
at cures and sudden attacks
ife of these pills often pro-
ts, and taken once in eight
indigestion, headache, dis-
mach and bowels, dysen-
phies, &c. and a liberal
bitters in the intermediate
nts almost to a miracle—

matic Tooth Paste,
teeth and gums, and for
g the teeth. It likewise
e smells from the breath,
from scorbutic gums and
is much in use, and high-
who value the preserva-
ay be applied at all times
It is neatly put up in
er directions. Price 50

Worm Powders.
efficacy and safety in it-
ed. The most authen-
table authorities of its
surprising effects, in ex-
e of worms, may be seen
ice 50 cents a packet.
vegetable Elixir;
Drops,
thmas, spitting of blood,
ngs. Its merits franc-
nts a bottle.

Rheumatic Pills.
ents a box.
ble remedy for
Piles.
ents a Box.
ions accompanying each
nces.

ife for Sale.
of Drugs, Patent Me-
nd Vials; a few hand-
n Shades; proof vials,
nt Blacking; Madeira
bottles in hogheads;
and a few barrels Flax-
sell on reasonable terms
customers on a short
ance will be made to
hove Medicines by the
DAILY
SNOWDEN.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1856.

[No. 1518.]

Vol. VI.]

Public Sale.
On TUESDAY next,
at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
RUM
In hhds, and bbls. French Brandy in pipes,
Guin pipes and bbls.
Whisky and Apple Brandy in bbls.
Sugar in hhds, tierces and bbls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and
Mould and Dipt Candles
Rhinoceros kags, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and barrels,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c. Also,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kersemeres,
Dribb, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,
Serge, Blackets, blue Friezes,
Columbiana, Russels, Yarn Stockings,
Chimons and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, &c.
Quadrants and Tickleburgs,
Molton and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslin and Table Cloths,
Alabama Handkerchiefs,
Edward Threads, Hats and sundry other
wares.

Philip G. Marshall.
Nov. 19.
FOR SALE,
On moderate Terms,
The SHIP
HETTY.
Just arrived from Liverpool, and
lying at Col. Ramsay's wharf. Her inventory
may be seen and description of the ship made
known, on application to Captain Russell, on
board or to
Ricketts, Newton & Co.
If said ship is not sold in ten or fifteen days,
she will be for freight or charter to any port in
Europe.
January 1.
R. N. & Co.
FOR SALE,
On hand the Sloop MONTZUMA, at Heron's and
Miller's wharf.
Salt, Molasses, Oranges, Lemons
and Figs—which will be sold low if immediate-
ly applied for.—The Sloop will sail for NOR-
FOLK, on Monday morning next. For freight
or passage apply to the Captain on board, or to
Mordecai Miller.
February 4.
HENRY K. MAY
Has received, per Big Equator, Moore, from
New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immedi-
ately applied for;
80 casks Red Lead;
35 casks Patent Shot;
18 casks Ingot Lead and
36 sheets Milled do.
December 18.
20 Pipes very choice Madeira
Wine,
Imported in the Big Active, from St. Bar-
tholomew, and for sale by
R. Veitch & Co.
December 21.
N. B. This Wine has lain a considerable time
on the West India.

JUST RECEIVED,
9 boxes—containing
500 pieces Platillas,
500 do. Britannias,
Buttled to draw back on exportation.
A L S O,
30 bbls and 5 hhds New Rum;
For Sale, by
John G. Ladd.
December 13.
NOTICE.
All persons having claims against the estate
of Joseph Jones, deceased, are requested
to bring them forward; and those indebted to it,
to make immediate payment to
Joseph Jones.
February 3.
Boarding-House Opened.
By the Subscriber, in Prince-street,
In the house lately occupied by Thomas Pui-
ton, between the dwelling house of Dr. Dick-
son and Mr. Hodgson's store—where a few gentle-
men may be accommodated—with or with-
out lodging. Apply to
William King.
November 1.

THIS DAY LANDING,
From Schooner DOVE, Captain THOMAS, from
PORTLAND,
And for Sale, by
Lawson and Fowle,
1 pipe, } **VIDONIA WINE,**
8 half pipes, } entitled to
4 quarter casks, } **DERENTURE.**
30 barrels New-England Rum,
14 barrels retailing Sugar,
80 boxes smoked Herring,
60 tons Plaster Paris.
February 1.
NOTICE.
The Subscriber wishes to inform the inhabitants
of Alexandria in general, that he has a Cellar,
at the lower end of Duke-street, under the
house of E. Miller;
WHERE HE HAS FOR SALE,
Belt Rhode-Island Potatoes; New-
York Cabbages; Beets; Turnips; Onions;
Pumpkins. He will attend at the Cellar every
day till 11 o'clock, during the winter; where
the inhabitants may be supplied with large or
small quantities of the above articles, on terms
very moderate.
A. WILLIS.
January 15.

JAMES BACON,
A L S O, **GROCERY STORE,** on King Street, has, in
addition to his former stock, added
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in
the Grocery Line;
Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,
Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-
lities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
H-fon Skin, and
Souchong
Best Green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality.
Madeira,
Bissoles,
Sherry,
Lithon,
Teneillie,
Malaga, and
Genuine Old Port
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New-
England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whiskey,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters.
Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Caffia, Pimento
Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ground
Ginger, Basket Salt for table use, Pearl Barley,
Rice, Starch, Fig-bine, Soap, Mould, Dipt and
Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt Petre, Florent
Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone,
Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best
English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars,
and Smoking Tobacco, very best Chewing To-
bacco.
Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes
in boxes.
London Mustard, warranted of a superior qua-
lity, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping Paper, De-
mijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article
in his line—the whole of which have been select-
ed with care and will be disposed of on the very
lowest terms.
December 16.
Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under
the firm of Joseph Riddle & Co. of Alexandria,
was dissolved the first instant, by mutual con-
sent: All persons that are indebted to, or that
have claims on the same, are requested to come
forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the
concern as soon as possible. Those whose ac-
counts are of long standing are particularly re-
quested to attend to this notice, and make
payments to either of the subscribers.
JOSEPH RIDDLE,
OF Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
OF Baltimore.
September 18.

JOSEPH RIDDLE
Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately
arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part
of his
FALL GOODS;
Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax
street, and daily expects an additional supply in
the United States from Liverpool.
September 28.

TO BE SOLD,
TWO TRACTS OF LAND:
ONE containing 123 acres—the other 26 a-
cres; adjoining each other, and are from
3 to 4 miles from Alexandria, in the county of
Fairfax, and state of Virginia. The aforesaid
land is bounded on the old Leesburg road, just
above Captain Shattuck's, and joins the lands of
Benjamin Dulany and Callisto Whiting, and
will be sold pursuant to a deed of trust given to
the subscribers from a certain John Withers, to
secure the payment of a debt due to Jonathan
and Mahlon Scholfield. The above lands will
be offered at private sale until the 15th day of
February, and if not sold by that day, they will be
sold at the office house, in Alexandria, on the
21st day of February, at public auction, for
cash; the sale to commence at three o'clock.
Andrew Scholfield.
Thomas Cook.
February 7.
WANTED TO PURCHASE,
A quantity of
CORN AND RYE.
Apply to
WASHINGTON PIERCE,
At Colonel RAMSAY'S Counting Room
February 1.

TUNIS CRAVEN,
Has received by the late arrivals an elegant as-
signment of
GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—
London superfine Cloths
and Cassimeres,
Bennett's patent Cords,
Do. Whiffcoatings,
Silks, Molesters, Flo-
rentines,
Imperial, clouded and
white Marcellines,
Toiletries, Swandowns,
Flannels, rose Blankets,
Coatings, Plains,
Kerseys, Halfbacks,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted,
Cotton and Silk fio-
fery,
Irish & Flanders Sheet-
ings,
4 4 Irish Linens,
Shirting Cotton,
Long Lawns,
Linen Cambricks,
Dimities, Cambric do.
Corded Cambricks,
Lace do.
Rich Colonnade and fi-
gured India Musins
India and British Book
do.
Lace Caps & Handker-
chiefs,
Extra Silk Gloves,
Fie Nic Mitts,
Silk Cord and Buttons,
Cambric Buttons,
Artificial Flowers and
Wreaths,
Ornith Feather,
Italian Mantaus,
Fine India Perfumers,
Bastias, Mamoodies,
Dowlas, Tickleburg,
Osnaburgs, Brown rolls
&c. &c.

TEAS,
particularly selected
for
family use.
WINE S.
15 hogheads } Prime retailing Molasses.
12 tierces }
20 puncheons high proof Jamaica Rum
8 butts Muscat Wine
4 half butts Constantia do.
4 pipes fine old Brazil Madeira
12 boxes French Prunes
10 hogheads } New-England Rum
15 barrels }
50 barrels Penn's/Avonia Rye Whiskey
6 casks refined British Salt Petre
3 tierces Allum
50 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles
10 boxes Chocolate
Just received, and for sale, for cash or on the
usual credits.
Mandeville & Jameffon.
December 21.

JUST RECEIVED
And for Sale by the SUBSCRIBER,
22 hhds. Brimstone,
12 casks Linseed-Oil,
2 casks Cantharides,
A L S O
30 casks first quality Cheese.
JOHN G. LADD.
Jan. 9.

FOR SALE.
A Negro Woman, who is an ex-
cellent house servant, with her two Children
the one male, the other female.
Enquire of the Printer.
January 16.
JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE,
Two boxes Irish Linen—real Cole-
raines.
50 barrels prime Pork.
WM. HOBGSON.
November 28.
Printing, in its various branches,
handsomely executed at this office.

Mandeville and Jameffon,
OFFER FOR SALE,
For Cash, Produce, or on the usual Credit;
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
LIQUORS & GROCERIES,
Consisting of
Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-
lities.
Philadelphia and Alexandria Loaf and Lump
ditto.
Jamaica, }
St. Vincents, and } In hhds. &c.
N. E. Rum, }
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Peach and Apple Brandy,
Cognac and Bourdeaux do.
Holland and Country Geneva,
70 barrels strong and fine Flavored Rye Whis-
key.
Madeira, }
Sherry, } **WHITES.**
Old Port, }
Irish, }
Malaga, and }
Teneillie }
50 casks St. Edaph Milled Clover,
1 butt old 4th proof Irish Whiskey,
100 casks West-Schotland G.A.
A few hogheads of choice Molasses,
Tennessee and Georgia Cotton.
Gunpowder, } **TEAS.**
Imperial, } Very carefully selected
Hyson, } from the best cargoes for
Young H-fon, } country trade and family
Souchong, } use.
Hyson-skin, and
Bohea
Green Coffee, Chocolate, Pearl Barley, Rice,
Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Mustard, Rapee and
Scotch Snuff.
SPICES—Pimento, Pepper, Cloves, Caffia,
Nutmegs and Mace,
Ginger, race and ground.
Florent and Orleans Indigo, Madder, Cop-
peras, Allum and Brimstone.
Patent Shot, assorted, from BB to No. 9.
Bar Lead, Hunter's Pipes, Bees Wax, Wrap-
ping Paper, Demijohns, Refined Salt Petre,
Chalk,
Mould and Dipt Candles.
British Gunpowder of various qual-
ities from F to treble battle.
October 18.

JOHN WATTS,
Fairfax-Street, opposite Mr. JOHN JANNEY'S, has
received via Baltimore,
A Handsome assortment of
FALL & WINTER GOODS,
Which he will sell low for cash, or on short cred-
it, to punctual customers.
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Winstor Velvetten,
Patent Cord and Patent Cord Waistcoating,
Fancy Molesters and Florentines,
Silk Pash and Velvets,
Sewing Silks, Twist and Thread,
Leno and Dragoona Mull Cloaks,
Gentlemen's White and Black Silk Hose,
Do. do. do. Gloves, }
Do. do. do. Spun do. }
Do. York Fan and Doe-skin do.
Ladies' White and Black Hosi-
Do. Extra long Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Do. do. With Leather & Riding Gloves,
Sattins, Lutestrings and Pe-fians,
Lutestrings and Sattin Ribbons,
Laces and Edgings,
London Hats,
Rice and Luff Blankets,
Silk Rugs and Oddtows,
Carpetts and Carpeting,
German Osmaburgs,
Dowlas and Bedtickings,
Silk and Cotton Suspensers,
Imperial and Young Hyson Tear,
Clover Seed and Seine Twine, &c. &c.
Oct 21
Stephen Cooke.
I have by acknowledge, to have received
the ground rents due on a lot, in the town of A-
lexandria, on Fairfax Street, leased of me by
Dr. Stephen Cooke, up to the 31 day of Febru-
ary 1855.
NATHANIEL C. HUNTER,
October 13, 1855 (Dec. 10.)

**THE subscriber will rent the house of Fairfax-
Street, near Duke Street, lately occupied by
Mr. James H. Hooe. Apply to Mr. John
Tucker. As some parties have reported that the
house is liable for back rents, the following cer-
tificate, from Mr. Nathaniel C. Hunter (the
original proprietor of the lot) who leased the
house and lot to me on an annual ground rent,
proves, that there is no truth in the said re-
port.**

NOTICE.
The Subscriber wishes to inform the inhabitants
of Alexandria in general, that he has a Cellar,
at the lower end of Duke-street, under the
house of E. Miller;
WHERE HE HAS FOR SALE,
Belt Rhode-Island Potatoes; New-
York Cabbages; Beets; Turnips; Onions;
Pumpkins. He will attend at the Cellar every
day till 11 o'clock, during the winter; where
the inhabitants may be supplied with large or
small quantities of the above articles, on terms
very moderate.
A. WILLIS.
January 15.

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A. WILLIS.
January 15.

From the National Intelligencer.

FURTHER EXTRACTS

From an examination of the British DOCTRINE, which subjects to capture a neutral trade not open in time of peace.

TREATIES.

If the treaties had become, or were founded in, the law of nations; such an omission, altho' it might be made a pretext for cavil between the parties, could certainly have no effect on the law of nations; and if the treaties expressed the law of nations on any subject at all, on what subject? it might be asked, have they been more explicit than on that of the maritime rights of neutrals?

This series of treaties, to which Great Britain is an immediate party, lengthy and strong as it is, has not exhausted the examples by which the stands self-condemned. One, in particular, remains for consideration, which, if it stood alone, ought forever to silence her pretensions. It is the treaty with Russia on the 5th—17th of June, 1807.

A very important part of the treaty is the preamble:

"The mutual desire of his majesty the king of the United Kingdoms, &c. and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, being not only to come to an understanding between themselves with respect to the differences which have lately interrupted the good understanding and friendly relations which subsist between the two states; but also to prevent, by frank and precise explanations upon the navigation of their respective subjects, the renewal of similar altercations and troubles, which might be the consequence of them; and the common object of the solicitude of their said majesties being to settle, as soon as can be done, an equitable arrangement of these differences, and an invariable determination of their principles upon the rights of neutrality, in their application to their respective monarchies, in order to unite more closely the ties of friendship and good intercourse, &c. have named for their plenipotentiaries, &c. who have agreed, &c."

With this declaratory preamble in view, attend to the following sections in article 3.

"His Britannic majesty and his Imperial majesty of all the Russias having resolved to place under a sufficient safeguard the freedom of commerce and navigation of their subjects, in case one of them shall be at war while the other shall be neutral, have agreed:

"1st. That the ships of the neutral power may navigate freely to the ports and upon the coasts of the nations at war.

"2d. That the effects embarked on board neutral ships shall be free, with the exception of contraband of war and of enemy's property; and that it is agreed not to complicate under the denomination of the latter, the merchandize of the produce, growth or manufactures of the countries at war which should have been acquired by the subjects of the neutral power, and should be transported on their account; which merchandize cannot be excepted in any case from the freedom granted to the flag of the said power," &c. &c.

These extracts will receive additional weight from the following considerations:

First. This treaty made with Russia, the power that took the lead in asserting the principles of the armed neutrality, was, with exceptions not affecting the point in question, acceded to by Sweden and Denmark, the two other European powers most deeply interested in, and attached to, those principles. It is a treaty, therefore, of Great Britain, as to this particular point, as well as to most of the others with Russia, Sweden and Denmark.

Secondly.—The treaty had for its great object, as appears by its adoption of so many of the definitions of the armed neutrality, to fix the law of nations on the several points therein, which had been so much contested; the three northern powers yielding the point of free ships, free goods; and Great Britain yielding to all of them, those relating to the coasting, as well as every other branch of neutral trade; to blockades and to the mode of search, & yielding to Russia moreover, the point relating to the limitation of contraband. With respect to the case of convoys a case not comprehended in the armed neutrality of 1780, but of much subsequent litigation and inserted in that of 1800—a modification satisfactory to the northern powers, was yielded by Great Britain, with a joint agreement that the subjects on both sides should be prohibited from carrying contraband or prohibited goods, according to an article in the armed neutrality of both sides.

Thirdly.—The treaty is expressly declared to be an invariable determination [fixation] of their principles upon the rights of neutrality, in their application to their respective monarchies.

It cannot be pretended that this stipulated application of the rights of neutrality to the contracting parties, limits the declaratory effect, which is equally applicable to all neutral nations.—Principles and rights must be the same in all cases, and in relation to all nations—and it would not be less absurd than it would be dishonorable to profess one set of principles or rights in the law of nations towards one nation, and another set towards another nation.

If there be any part of the treaty to which this declaratory character is regarded as not applicable, it cannot be denied that they are

the parts relating to the rights of neutrals to trade freely to the ports and on the coasts of nations at war, because as already observed, the main object of the treaty was to settle the questions involved in the armed neutrality, of which this was a primary one, and is here placed by the structure of the article under the same precise stipulation, with the liability to confiscation of enemy's property in neutral ships, a point above all others which Great Britain must have wished to consecrate as the law of nations by declaratory acts for that purpose.

It cannot be pretended that the neutral rights here declared do not extend to the colonial as well as coasting trade of belligerent nations, because the colonial trade is not only included in a "free trade to the ports and on the coasts" of such nations, but because it is expressly declared that the effects belonging to neutrals, and transported on their account from countries at war, cannot be excepted from the freedom of the neutral flag in any case, and consequently not in the case of colonies more than any other portion of such countries. It is not improper to remark that this declaratory stipulation is not only included in the same article, which recognized the principle that enemy's property is excepted from the freedom of the neutral flag, but is associated with that recognition in the same section of the article, and even in the same sentence.

If it were possible to convert the construction here given to the treaty, a reference might be made to a very able speech delivered by Lord Grenville in the British House of Lords in November, 1801, in which this very construction is fully demonstrated. The demonstration is rendered more striking, by the embarrassed and feeble opposition made to it by the ingenuity of the very able speakers who entered the list against him.

Such is the accumulated and irrefutable testimony borne by Great Britain, in her own treaties, against the doctrine asserted by her.

It will be in order now to resume the notice of treaties to which she was not a party, but which authorize some inferences and observations contributing still further, if possible, to invalidate her novel pretensions.

The review heretofore taken of this class of treaties was limited to such as preceded the armed neutrality. Those now to be added, are principally the treaties and conventions entered into in the years 1780 and 1800.

The treaties of 1780 declare the right of neutrals in the case under discussion, in the following terms: "That all vessels shall be permitted to navigate from port to port, and on the coasts of the belligerent powers." Those of 1800, are in terms too little varied to require recital.

It has never been questioned, that these definitions of the neutral right were as applicable to colonies as to any other of the territories belonging to a belligerent nation. All the British writers have so understood the text, and in that sense, have employed their pens against it.

It needs scarcely be remarked that the treaties in question were framed with a view, not of making a new law of nations, but of declaring and asserting the law as it actually stood. The preamble to the convention of 1800, for the re-establishment of an armed neutrality between Russia and Sweden, explains the object in the terms following: "In order that the freedom of navigation and the security of merchandise of the neutral powers may be established, and the principles of the law of nations be fully ascertained, &c."

The preamble to the convention of 1780, states the principles avowed by the parties to be "the principles derived from the primitive rights of nations."

The treaty of 1780 was originally concluded between Russia and Denmark. But it was acceded to by Sweden, Prussia, the United Provinces, Austria, Portugal and Naples; and in effect, by France and Spain. The principle of the treaty had the sanction also of the United States of America in their cruising ordinances. Thus it is seen that with the exception of Great Britain alone, all the powers of Europe materially interested in the maritime law of nations, have given a recent and repeated sanction to the right of neutrals to trade freely with every part of the countries at war. And although several of those nations have, on some of the points contained in these treaties, as on the points of contraband and enemy's property under neutral flags, entered since into adverse stipulations; not one of them has by treaty or otherwise relinquished the particular right under consideration, whilst Great Britain, as we have seen in her treaty with Russia, has herself expressly acceded to the right.

MESSAGE

From the President of the United States communicating a report of the secretary of state, respecting "new principles interpolated into the law of nations," made in pursuance of a request of the senate of the 10th inst.

To the Senate of the United States,

ACCORDING to the desire of the senate, expressed in their resolution of the 10th instant. I now communicate to them a report of the secretary of state with its documents, stating certain new principles attempted to be introduced in the subject of neutral rights, injurious to the rights and interests of the United States. These with my message to both houses, of the 17th instant and the documents accompanying it, fulfill the desires of the senate, as far as can be done by any information in my possession

which is authentic and not publicly known.

TH: JEFFERSON.

REPORT.

The secretary of state, to whom the president has been pleased to refer the resolution of the senate, dated on the 10th instant, has the honor to make the following

REPORT.

THE most important of the principles interpolated into the law of nations, is that which appears to be maintained by the British government and its prize courts, that a trade opened to neutrals by a nation at war, on account of the war, is unlawful.

The principle has been relaxed from time to time, by orders allowing as favors to neutrals, particular branches of trade, disallowed by the general principle; which orders have also, in some instances, extended the modifications of the principle beyond its avowed import.

In like manner, the last of these orders, bearing date the 24th of June, 1808, has incorporated with the relaxation a collateral principle, which is itself an interpolation, namely, that a vessel on a return voyage is liable to capture by the circumstances of her having on the outward voyage, conveyed contraband articles to an enemy's port. How far a like penalty attached by the same order to the circumstance of a previous communication with a blockaded port, would likewise be an interpolation, may depend upon the constitution under which that part of the order has been, or is to be carried into execution.

The general principle first above stated, as lately applied to re-exportations of articles imported into neutral countries from hostile colonies, or vice versa, by considering the re-exportation in many cases, as a continuation of the original voyage, forms another interpolation, deeply affecting the trade of neutrals. For a fuller view of this and some other interpolations, references may be had to the documents communicated with the message to congress of the 17th inst.

The British principle, which makes a notification to foreign governments of an intended blockade, equivalent to notice required by the law of nations, before the penalty can be incurred; and that which subjects to capture vessels arriving at a port, in the interval between a removal and return of the blockading force, are other important deviations from the code of public law.

Another unjustifiable measure is the mode of search practised by British ships, which instead of remaining at a proper distance from the vessel to be searched, and sending their own boat with a few men for the purpose, compel the vessel to send her papers in her own boat, and sometimes with great danger from the condition of the boat, and the state of the weather.

To these instances, without adverting to others of an inferior or less definite character, in the practice of Great Britain, must be added the assumed right to impress persons from American vessels, sailing under the American flag on the high seas. An explanation of this practice will be found in the extract from the instructions to Mr. Munroe, communicated with the message of the president above referred to.

Among the interpolations introduced by the French government, is a decree, dated June 6, 1805, [18 Prairiel, year 13.] importing that every privateer of which two-thirds of the crew should not be natives of England, or subjects of a power the enemy of France, shall be considered as pirates.

Another is evidenced by the result of an application made by the deputy-consul of the United States at Cadiz, through the French consul to admiral Villeneuve, for the liberation of some seamen of the United States who were on board the French fleet under his command. The answer of the admiral, dated 29th August last, [11 Fructidor, 13th year] states, that "A decision of his imperial and royal majesty provides, that every foreigner found on board the vessels of war or of commerce of the enemy, is to be treated as a prisoner of war, and can have no right to the protection of the diplomatic and commercial agents of his nation."

Other unjustifiable innovations on the law of nations, are exemplified in the decree of general Ferrand * lately passed at the city of St. Domingo, a translation of which is annexed.

The irregular mode of search above described is also practised by the cruisers of France and Spain.

The cruisers of the two latter powers have harassed the commerce of the United States in various other forms, but as it

is not known or believed that their conduct has been prescribed or sanctioned by the public authority of their respective nations, they are not considered as falling within the purview of the resolution of the Senate.

All which is respectfully submitted, JAMES MADISON.

Department of State, Jan. 25, 1809. This decree which accompanies the president's message, will be found in the Alexandria Daily Advertiser of December last.

CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Feb. 3.

Mr. Nicholson presented a memorial from Messrs. Montgomery and Stevens, witnesses on the part of the prosecution on the trial of Judge Chase, praying a compensation for their travel and attendance, which was referred to the committee of Claims.

Mr. Quincy presented a memorial from the merchants of Boston, representing the aggressions committed on the trade and neutral rights of the United States and concluding with suggesting the propriety of a special mission to the court of London.

Referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. Crowninshield from the committee of commerce and manufactures made a detailed report on the petition of Francis Amory, which was referred to the committee of the whole House.

A petition from William Lambert was presented, and referred to the committee of Claims.

Mr. J. Clay presented a petition from the measurers of salt and coal in the city of Philadelphia, praying for additional compensation for their services, which was referred to the committee of Claims.

Mr. Gregg, from the committee on public lands, made a report on the petition of F. Messonier, praying a donation of land, or an extension of the usual time of payment therefor, for aid in the cultivation of the vine. The report is unfavorable not only to the prayer of this individual case, but likewise to the principle on which it is founded.

The House immediately took the report into consideration, and concurred in it without division.

A bill was received from the Senate, making a further appropriation for the support of a library. The bill appropriates, in addition to the unexpended balance of a former appropriation, the yearly sum of a thousand dollars for five years, to be applied under the direction of a joint committee of three members of the Senate and three members of the House of Representatives to be appointed every session.

Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

A bill was likewise received from the Senate to repeal in part the fourth section of an act to authorize the grants of land to the French inhabitants of Gallipolis, and for other purposes therein mentioned. This bill repeals so much of the act referred to as imposes the condition of actual settlement.

Referred to the committee on public lands.

On motion of Mr. Leib, the House went into a committee of the whole; Mr. Gregg in the chair; on the report of a select committee making extra allowances to certain officers of the House for extra services rendered during the last session.

The resolution authorizes the payment of 300 dollars to the clerk, 200 dollars to William Lambert, Josias W. King, the sergeant at arms, the door keeper and the assistant doorkeeper, each, and 50 dollars to Alexander Spalding and John Phillips each.

On motion of Mr. Findley, 100 dollars were allowed to James Laurie, Chaplain.

After a short debate the resolution was agreed to; Ayes 47; Noes 43.

The committee then rose, and the House took up their report, and concurred in the resolution as amended, Yeas 60; Nays 55.

A message was received from the President of the United States, enclosing a letter from the governor of South Carolina, stating the cession to the United States of certain scites for forts, &c. on certain conditions.

Referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

A message was received from the President of the United States laying before the House, for the exercise of legislative powers, as to providing means of fulfilling them, six laws for the extinguishment of Indian rights to lands within the United States. The president states that the act advised the ratification of these

1. Treaty with the Wyandots, &c.
2. With the Wyandots, &c.
3. With the Delawares.
4. With the Chickasaws.
5. With the Cherokees.
6. With the Creeks.
Referred to the committee of

means. Mr. J. Randolph said, the house reflect better than he did, for he present at the time, the very impulsion referred on the motion of a man from Pennsylvania (Mr. whom he saw in his place, to the state of the whole on the state of the

It was so part of his purpose at to discuss the merits of that resolution and it was still further from his purpose to throw any impediment, or create more so, as he considered the whole south of the seat of government more particularly that part of the in which he resided, decidedly in a speedy and prompt reception of the proposition. Indeed, was his opinion of the necessity of being speedily acted upon, that as he saw the resolution which had been laid on their table, the first of his mind was to move the going into a committee of the whole, as those gentlemen, with whom he honor of holding personal & political course would testify. But a more reflection had convinced him that the resolution could receive that decision, which he trusted it would the house stood in need of material possession of this or that individual not possessed by the body of the His object in addressing the house obtain this information from the p authority, from a head of the department which was the only way in which of a satisfactory nature, such to influence the decision of the ought to be obtained.

Mr. J. Randolph then submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the secretary of the House be directed to lay before the committee of the exports and imports of the United States to and from Great Britain and Ireland, and the American States, the same, for the two last years, giving the colonial trade from the mother country, and specifying articles of export and import, amount of duties payable on the

Mr. Smilie expressed himself of the resolution, and observed species of information called for been received by the house later

Mr. Crowninshield was of opinion it would be best to extend the resolution so as to embrace the British provinces of Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, the provinces beyond the Cape Hope.

A conversation of some length between Messrs. Crowninshield and Alston, on the one side; and J. Randolph and J. Clay, on the other, amending the resolution.

The former gentlemen were favoring the resolution so as to embrace the peace as well as war, and information from "all the dependencies of Great Britain"—which the gentlemen opposed on various grounds of which was that if this additional information were desirable it could be by a distinct resolution.

On Mr. Crowninshield's motion the resolution so as to extend to the dependencies, generally, the house Ayes 43, Noes 67.

Mr. Nicholson, suggested the adding the following words to the resolution, in which the mover and they were incorporated into it.

And also a statement in detail of the quantity and value of the imports brought into the United States from other nations respectively, and amount of duty thereon.

When the resolution thus amended was agreed to without a division.

Mr. Crowninshield then moved for a resolution. He said it was the same with the amendment he had proposed to the resolution gentleman from Virginia.

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should be sanctioned by the
of their respective nations,
considered as falling within
the resolution of the Se-
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The committee on the
subject of the
Treaty with the Wyandots, &c.
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CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES. REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Feb. 3.

A memorial from
Montgomery and Stevens,
part of the prosecution on
Chase, praying a com-
missioner travel and attendance,
referred to the committee of

A memorial from
Boston, representing the
interests in the trade and
of the United States and
suggesting the propriety
of a petition to the court of Lon-

A committee of the whole
on the subject of the
manufactures made a de-
cision on the petition of
Francis A. referred to the committee

A memorial from
William Lambert was
referred to the commit-

A petition from
salt and coal in the city
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referred to the committee

A report on the petition
praying a donation of
to the usual time of
to aid in the culti-

The report is unfavor-
able to the principle of
the petition.

The committee on the
subject of the
unexpended balance of a
yearly sum of a
for five years, to be ap-
portioned to a joint com-
missioners of the Senate and
the House of Represent-

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A message was received from the Pres-
ident of the United States laying before the
two Houses, for the exercise of their con-
stitutional powers as to providing the
means of fulfilling them, six Indian treat-
ies for the extinguishment of Indian
rights to lands within the United States.
The President states that the Senate had
advised the ratification of these treaties,

1. Treaty with the Wyandots, &c.
2. With the Wyandots, &c.
3. With the Delawares.
4. With the Chickasaws.
5. With the Cherokees.
6. With the Creeks.

Referred to the committee of ways and
means.
Mr. J. Randolph said, the house would
recollect better than he did, for he was not
present at the time, the very important re-
solution referred on the motion of the gen-
eral from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gregg)

It was no part of his purpose at this time
to discuss the merits of that resolution;
and it was still further from his purpose to
throw any impediment, or create any delay
in bringing forward that discussion; the
more so, as he considered the whole coun-
try south of the seat of government, and
more particularly that part of the country
in which he resided, decidedly interest-

ed in a speedy and prompt reception of re-
jection of the proposition. Indeed such
was his opinion of the necessity of its be-
ing speedily acted upon, that as soon as
he saw the resolution which had been offer-

ed, which was not until Friday when it
was laid on their table, the first suggestion
of his mind was to move the going immedi-
ately into a committee of the whole on it;

as those gentlemen, with whom he had the
honor of holding personal & political inter-
course would testify. But a more mature
reflection had convinced him that before
the resolution could receive that ultimate

decision, which he trusted it would receive,
the house stood in need of material infor-
mation, which, however it might be in the
possession of this or that individual, was
not possessed by the body of the house.

His object in addressing the house was to
obtain this information from the proper au-
thority, from a head of the department;
which was the only way in which informa-

tion of a satisfactory nature, such as ought
to influence the decision of the house,
ought to be obtained.

Mr. J. Randolph then submitted the fol-
lowing resolution:
Resolved, That the secretary of the trea-

sury be directed to lay before this house a
statement of the exports and imports of the
United States to and from Great Britain
and Ireland, and the American colonies of
the same, for the two last years, distin-

guishing the colonial trade from that of
the mother country, and specifying the va-
rious articles of export and import and the
amount of duties payable on the latter.

Mr. Smilie expressed himself in favor
of the resolution, and observed, that the
species of information called for had not
been received by the house later than 1803.

Mr. Crowninshield was of opinion that
it would be best to extend the resolution
so as to embrace the British provinces of
Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and
the provinces beyond the Cape of Good
Hope.

A conversation of some length ensued
between Messrs. Crowninshield, Bidwell,
and Alston, on the one side; and Messrs.
J. Randolph and J. Clay, on the other on
amending the resolution.

The former gentlemen were for amend-
ing the resolution so as to embrace a pe-
riod of peace as well as war, and to obtain
information from "all the dependencies of
Great Britain"—which the latter gen-
tlemen opposed on various grounds, one
of which was that if this additional infor-

mation were desirable it could be obtained
by a distinct resolution.

On Mr. Crowninshield's motion to amend
the resolution so as to extend it to British
dependencies, generally, the house divided.
Ayes 43, Noes 67.

Mr. Nicholson suggested the propriety
of adding the following words to the re-
solution, in which the mover acquiescing,
they were incorporated into it.

And also a statement in detail shewing
the quantity and value of the like articles
of import brought into the United States,
from other nations respectively, with the
rate and amount of duty thereon.

When the resolution thus modified was
agreed to without a division.
Mr. Crowninshield then moved the fol-
lowing resolution. He said in substance,
it was the same with the amendment which
he had proposed to the resolution of the
gentleman from Virginia.

Resolved, That the secretary of the trea-
sury be directed to lay before this house
a statement of the amount of the exports &
imports, to and from the British dependen-
cies other than those of America for the
last two years.

This resolution was also agreed to with-
out a division.
On motion of Mr. Stanford the house
resolved itself into a committee of the
whole on the bill altering the name for hold-
ing the circuit court for the district of N. C.
Carolina.

After the blanks were filled, Mr. Mason
offered a new section for increasing the
salary of the district judge of N. C. from
fifteen hundred to two thousand dol-
lars.

After debate this motion was lost by a
great majority, as were other motions suc-
cessively made to allow a salary of eighteen
—seventeen, and sixteen hundred dol-
lars.

The committee rose and reported the bill
and the house ordered it to a third reading
to-morrow.

Late Foreign Intelligence.
FURTHER EXTRACTS
From the London Sun, received at the office
of the Baltimore American.

LONDON, December 2.
Two mails from Lisbon arrived in town
this morning, brought to Falmouth by the
Lord Hobart and Townsend packets; the
former in seventeen, and the latter in six
days. They bring us the Spanish official
account of the action off Trafalgar, which
follows:

From the Madrid Gazette of Nov. 5.
The chef d'Escadre DON ANTONIO
D'ESCANO, major-general of the squadron
of the ocean, has written from the port of
Cadiz, to his excellency the Prince of
Peace, under date of the 22d of October,
as follows:

"Most Excellent Senior My Lord—
The situation of lieutenant general Don
Frederick Gravina, in consequence of a
ball he received in his left arm, at the close
of the action of yesterday, does not per-
mit him to inform your excellency of that
sanguinary combat; and although I have
had the fortune to spill my blood for the
honor of his majesty's arms, yet, finding
myself less inconvenienced than the brave
and worthy general in chief on whom his
majesty, with a confidence which he me-
rits, had conferred the command of his
fleet, I enter upon the painful but necessary
obligation of informing your excellency,
that our efforts, and the heroic discharge
of our duty, have not been able to avert a
loss, which would be great if we were not
firmly persuaded that nothing was left un-
done, and that our honor was saved.

"I know that under date of the 18th
inst. that general Gravina had informed
your excellency that admiral Villeneuve
had signified to him his intention of put-
ting to sea the next day, and desired to
know if the Spanish squadron was ready
to accompany him; your excellency is not
ignorant of what was the answer of the
general, satisfied that his squadron would
promptly follow the movements of the
French, and that such were the repeated
orders your excellency had communicated
to him. With this information the French
admiral returned on board, and subse-
quently made the sign for getting up an-
chors, and signals, which were expected
by this ship, the Principe de Asturias, and
followed by the most ready execution, for
embarking the artillery which were on
shore, &c.

"On the morning of the 19th some
French and Spanish ships got under weigh
in consequence of a signal made by admi-
ral Villeneuve; but were not able to ef-
fect it all that day, the wind having veer-
ed to the S. W. but getting round to E.
S. E. they all successively got out on the
morning of the 20th.

"Scarcely had we cleared the mouth of
the harbor, when the wind shifted to S. S.
W. so strong and with such alarming ap-
pearances, that one of the 1st signals made
by admiral Villeneuve, who had his flag
on board the Beauceanture, was to take in
2 reefs in the mainsail; the shifting of the
wind necessarily occasioned a dispersion
of the fleet till towards the evening, when
the wind again shifted and the horizon
clearing, signal was made to form five col-
umns, and to unite: an advanced frigate
made signals for eighteen sail of the ene-
my in sight, and in consequence of this
information, the ships were cleared, and e-
very thing got ready for action.

"At three we tacked and stood on for
the Streights, preserving the same forma-
tion of five columns, as before this movement
—After we had executed it four of the ene-

my's frigates appeared, which were chased
by order of admiral Villeneuve, and to
this ship he attached L'Aigle, Algeiras,
and San Juan, as a squadron of observa-
tion, which might reinforce the ships in
chase, with instructions to reunite with the
main body of the fleet before night fall.

"At half past seven a French ship ad-
vanced us of L'Aigle having reconnoitred
18 enemy's ships in line of battle, & soon
after we saw at no great distance, several
lights which doubtless were made from the
enemy's frigates interposed between the
two fleets. At nine the English made sig-
nals, by firing cannon, and by the interval
between the flash and the report, they
appeared to be distant about two miles.

The French admiral made signals that it
was necessary to form in line of battle upon
the leeward ships, which was afterwards
repeated by the admiral; and in this order
the day-break of the 21st came in, with the
enemy in sight, in number 28 ships;—
among them eight three deckers, formed in
order of battle.

"At seven in the morning the enemy ap-
proached in different columns upon our
squadron, in a direction to the centre and
rear, upon which admiral Villeneuve or-
dered them to attack in succession, which
brought the squadron of observation com-
manded by General Gravina, into the situ-
ation of rear-guard. General Gravina
made to his squadron the signals most pro-
per to enable them to perform the various
movements which the exigency of circum-
stances required, with celerity and preci-
sion, and on nearing the enemy, he order-
ed them to close their distances, and com-
plete their order.

"At 8 minutes before 12 an English
three-decker, with a flag at her main-top,
penetrated our line in the centre supported
by the ships which were in her wake; the
head of the other column of the enemy
did the same; one of them doubled our
rear guard, another entered between
L'Aigle and San Ildefonso, and from this
moment the action was confined to a fur-
ious combat between the whole of the ene-
my's squadron and the half of ours, the
greatest part of the time within pistol
shot.

"I have not the necessary information
to enable me to acquaint your excellency
with the particulars of this action, neither
can I at present say any thing of the move-
ments of the van-guard, which I am assur-
ed from the commencement supported
that part of the squadron which was attack-
ed. What I can affirm to your excellency
is, that all the ships, both French and Span-
ish, which were within my observation,
most fully performed their duty."

The lateness of the hour at which we
received this account, compels us to post-
pone the remainder till to-morrow. The
conclusion speaks of several ships having
been dismasted, but does not acknowledge
their capture.

The Temeraire, Tonnant and Colossus,
from Lord Collingwood's fleet arrived at
Portsmouth on Saturday. The number of
killed and wounded on board the Tonnant,
the return of which was wanting, is stated
at 26 killed, and 60 wounded.

The Victory, Bellerophon, & Belleisle,
from the same fleet were also seen the
same day off Plymouth, steering for Port-
smouth.

Admiral Cornwallis, with eight sail of
the Channel fleet, has put into Falmouth.

NORFOLK, Feb. 3.
ARRIVED
Schooner Eliza-Ann, Herbert 14 days
from Guadaloupe. Left there brig Wheel-
er, Bessom, of this port.

Schooner Eliza, Record, 27 days from
St. Bartholemews.

The ship Alexander, King, and the Brit-
ish ship Mary, both from Liverpool are in
Hampton Roads.

The British sloop Earl of Lansdale,
from Trinidad last from Tortola, bound to
New York, on the 4th of January lost her
rudder, and on the 22d in a gale of wind,
was driven on shore 8 miles to the north-
ward of Curruck, the crew severely frost
bitten. The cargo, sugar and cocones, the
former lost most of the latter saved. Sailed
from Tortola in company with the home-
ward bound fleet of one hundred sail under
convoy of the Baulieu frigate.

The schooner Polly of Falmouth, is on
shore near the mouth of Curruck in-
let.

Alexandria Library Company.
THE Members of the Alexandria Library
Company will please to take notice, that
an election will be held, at the Library, on
Monday, 17th instant, between the hours of 3
and 6 in the afternoon, for a President and eleven
Directors for the ensuing year.

James Kennedy, sen. Librarian.
February 4.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

ROCHESTER SQUADRON.—By the arrival of
the schooner Eliza Ann, Captain Herbert, in 14
days from Guadaloupe, we learn that three of
the British Cork fleet, prizes to this squadron,
had arrived at Guadaloupe, one had been re-ta-
ken. It was further stated, that two 74 gun
ships, part of this fleet, had arrived at Marti-
nique. It is not stated where the rest of the fleet
was. These ships could not have been ever since
the 20th November, about which time they were
off Teneriffe, in getting to Martinique; it is
not improbable that these two ships are part of
a fleet seen by Captain Southworth on the 17th
December, mentioned in our paper of the 22d
instant, as steering W. S. W.

[Norfolk Ledger]

The British in South-America.—The
following copy of a letter from a gentleman
in Barbadoes, dated January 4, to his
friend in this place was handed us this
morning:

"A Portuguese vessel from the Brazil,
was spoken with a few days ago, and re-
ported that the expedition under the com-
mand of general sir David Baird, and sir
Home Popham, had taken Buenos Ayres."

The public have long been in suspense
as to the destination of the fleet and army
under admiral sir Home Popham, and gen-
eral sir David Baird. The Cape of Good
Hope was generally supposed to be the ob-
ject of this armament. Should the British
make a permanent establishment in this
settlement, the political and commercial
situation of the world will undergo a con-
siderable change. The force of this ex-
pedition was four ships of the line, fri-
gates, &c. and six thousand troops, a force
we understand from an intelligent person
who was lately at the river La Plata, more
than adequate to the reduction of the pro-
vince of Paraguay. [Ibid.]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bar-
bados, to his correspondent in Norfolk,
dated January 4, 1805.

"Admiral Cochrane arrived yesterday
from off Martinique, in the Northumber-
land, the French fleet expected at Marti-
nique are not yet arrived. All our ships are
off that island on the look out for them—
Ten or twelve sail of the Cork fleet are
still missing."

Dearborn's Patent Balance.

For weighing with ease, dispatch
and precision, at half the cost, and
used with half the labor of scales and
weights—all sizes—for sale, by
JOHN G. LADD.

February 7.

MOUNTED COMBS.

A HANDSOME assortment of fashionable
mounted and plain TORTOISE-SHELL
COMBS, just received and for sale, by
ADAM LYNN.

February 7.

A great Bargain may be had.

I wish to exchange seven or eight hundred acres
of LAND, in Fairfax county, formerly Ac-
coun county, for good lands in the western coun-
try. It lies near Sugar Land Run, it is finely
timbered and watered, good farming land, about
18 miles from the City of Washington, 20 from
Alexandria, and 2 from the Potomac river.—
There are two tenements and an excellent or-
chard on the premises, about 70 bushels of wheat
sowed last fall and a good deal of clover, which
grows finely, the soil being well adapted to the
Plaster of Paris, from the fullest experiments—
the title indisputable. Any person making early
application may get an advantageous exchange.
Application, by letter, to the subscriber in Alex-
andria, will be duly attended to.

B. DADE.

February 7.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of elegant, well matched and well
broken, young CARRIAGE HORSES,
equal to any on the continent. Also some hand-
some SADDLE HORSES. Apply at the In-
dian Queen Tavern, to
John Hodgskins.

February 7.

JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.

KING-STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received, from LEE & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail store.

TAKE NOTICE

That J. Kennedy, Sen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obdurate Coughs, Asthma, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumption.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. This Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,
I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper; he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints and desires to give this public testimony in favor of his invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—excess in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the reckless or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous Disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weakness,	Involuntary emissions,
Seminal weakness,	Obdurate gleet,
Fluorbus (or white),	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness,	

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obduracy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaint than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn, Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received in practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think, this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope-maker, South Second street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely,

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted; when feeling several cures of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before
EBENEZER FERGUSON, Esq.
One of the Justices of the Peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or laxities in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, to commonly complained of as operating with violence, on the contrary, a particular excellence of this and

its being suited to every age, a constitution, and also contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and so to mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old should no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and corruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on the occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infect the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Tere or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small jaw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tania or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and acid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in advanced stages of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES—

By Hamilton's

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by his writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite waned rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee, & Co.) but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—his particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTER, minister of the Moravian church, in York town, York, January 4th, 1802.

DEAR SIR,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in those he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quite replete with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly ache, or any other disagreeable sensations, to often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indigestion both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaster.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion.

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent materials (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, spots, tetter, rings worms, no burn, prickly heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without

impeding that natural, insensible perspiration, which is so essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and scum, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, deflections of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety on pregnant women or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting fume, which attends the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venereal disease. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite; to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness; sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache; and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Sold likewise by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Peterburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburgh; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.

For SALE or to RENT.

I will Sell or Rent the following VALUABLE PROPERTY in Alexandria and its vicinity, viz.

20 Acres of Land, situated on the north side of the turnpike road leading to Little River, one mile from the corporation of Alexandria; about 14 acres are enclosed. There is on the premises a good dwelling house 24 feet by 18, two stories high, with a kitchen and cellar underneath, granary, stable, and cow-house, with a good garden. The land is adapted for grass, corn, or small grain. This place may be well worth the attention of the gardener, butcher, or farmer, or distiller; as there is a never-failing branch of water runs through the centre of the land and close to the dwelling; it is remarkable for good air and a healthy situation.

A Lot of Land, on the north side of Duke-street, in West End, not far from the stone bridge; containing three fourths of an acre, with the privilege of taking in part of the streets till called for, (now enclosed.) This lot corners on Duke and George streets, running back to Wolfe street. The improvements on said lot are a two story framed house, 24 feet by 12, kitchen 16 feet by 12, bake house 28 feet by 12, built with brick, stable hip roofed, capable of containing six horses, a double brick built necessary with a pigeon house on the top, all well finished and in good repair, with a pump of good water in the yard; back of the yard there is an excellent garden well pailed and in good cultivation; in short there is every convenience fit for a genteel family.

A L S O.

I will sell my Right, on the lower end of Prince-street, in Alexandria, now occupied by Mr. John Lamerick. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living at West-End.

Michael O'Meara.

January 25.

A BARGAIN.

For Sale or Rent,

A new Brick House on Prince-street just finished, and very convenient for a family, with an excellent corner Lot, opposite Messrs. Korn & Wilmers. For terms apply to JAMES MCGUIRE.

16 Lots of different sizes on Prince and Fayette streets, For Sale, or Rent on lease forever. Apply as above. February 5.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers the plantation where on he now lives on the head of Dumfries Run, in Fairfax County, and about a mile and a half from Fairfax Court House, containing 100 acres, the plantation is in good repair as to fencing and buildings, an apple orchard of one hundred and fifty bearing apple trees with other fruit trees, about half the land is cleared, and the balance well timbered particularly with rail timber. The terms will be made known by the subscriber on the premises, and the land shown to any person inclined to purchase.

Thomas Smith.

January 28.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of Chancery, held in the city of Richmond, the 5th of October 1805.

THE Subscribers will expose to SALE to the highest bidder, on the first Monday in March next, being Prince William court day, at George William's Tavern, in the town of Dumfries at three o'clock, on a credit of six months; A TRACT of LAND in the said county of Prince William, distant from the town of Dumfries thereunto six miles, lying on the east side of the main mountain road, bounded thereby, and includes Powell's run. It is said to contain six hundred and eighty five acres, with several tenements thereon, and is a part of the tract, of JOHN BERRYMAN, deceased, which was by him conveyed to RICHARD GRANT, and is now decreed to be sold to satisfy a Mortgage thereon, if the money be not paid by the twenty fifth day of next month.

Alexander Henderson.

John Gibson,

John Linton.

Dumfries, November 21. (Dec. 28.) 1805

TO RENT.

The Dwelling HOUSE at present occupied by William Sanford—The house is a commodious and handsomely situated, with every necessary out house, and has a handsome garden in high cultivation. Apply to Mr. Thomas Preston, or Thomas Sanford.

October 25.

Centreville Academy.

ON the 2d day of January next, an ACADEMY will be opened in this place for the reception of Students, under the direction of the Reverend Mr. SNYDER, assisted by one of our Ministers.

This Gentleman has conducted different Academies for the space of several years past, with great credit: his department is consonant to his station, and to the accomplishments of a scholar; he adds the happy facility of exciting in his pupils the symptoms of literary genius, and to cultivate their mental improvements.

In this institution will be taught the Latin and Greek Languages: the English language grammatically: Geography, History, Rhetoric; the various branches of the Mathematics; Writing; Arithmetic and Book-keeping.

There are few places in our country more advantageously situated for an institution of this nature, than this—Its situation is very elevated and the air salubrious; and in the centre of a remarkably healthy neighborhood; the necessities of life are cheap and may easily be procured. The strictest attention will be paid to the morals of the Students both in and out of school.

The terms of tuition will be: for the Latin and Greek languages, including Geography, 25 dollars; for the Mathematics 20 dollars; Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, 14 dollars per annum, paid quarterly in advance. A final contribution will be required from each pupil for the purchase of fire wood.

Centreville, Dec. 14.

NOTICE,

TO those who are indebted to the subscriber on account of the concern of Powell and Denny, as well as Denny and Powell, that all who do not pay off their notes or accounts or give their bonds with security, on or before the first day of May next, their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney indifferently.

Mr. LEVER POWELL, jun. of Middleburg, is authorized to settle and receive the debts on account of that concern, should any apply there in preference to the subscriber in this place.

Edmund Denny.

January 30.

PRINTED DAILY BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Vol. VI.]

Public Sale On TUESDAY At 10 o'clock, will be sold at RUM

to bbls. and bls. French Brandy, Gin in pipes and bls. Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bbls. and bls. Sugar in bbls. various and bls. Chocolate White and brown Soap and Mould and dipt Candles Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars, Figs in kegs and barrels, Queen's Ware in crates, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. &c. Also

A Variety of DRY Goods, among which are Cloths, Coatings, Kerseys, Duffels, Plains, Kerseys, Negroes, Elasticos, blue Frieze, Calimancoes, Russels, Yarns, Chintzes and Calicoes, Irish Linens, Silks do. Onaburgs and Tickenburgs, Mullin and Mullin Handkerchiefs, India Mullins and Table Cloths, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Colored Threads, Hats and articles.

Philip G.

Nov. 12.

FOR SALE

On moderate Terms

The SHIP

HET

Just arrived from laying at Col. Ramsay's wharf. may be seen and description of town, on application to Captain board or to

Ricketts, New

If said ship is not sold in ten days it will be for freight or charter Europe.

R. I.

January 1.

A BARGAIN

For Sale or R

A new Brick House on

just finished, and very convenient

family, with an excellent corner

Messrs. Korn & Wilmers. For

JAMES

At/o,

16 Lots of different sizes

and Fayette streets, For Sale, or

rent forever. Apply as above.

February 5.

FOR SALE,

On board the Sloop MONTZUMA,

Miller's wharf,

Salt, Molasses, Orange

and Fig—which will be sold low

ly applied for.—The Sloop will

FOLK, on Monday morning next,

or perage apply to the Captain or

Mordec

February 4.

HENRY K. M.

Has received, per Brig Equator

New-Castle, and offers for Sale

atly applied for;

80 casks Red Lead,

38 casks Patent Shot,

18 casks Ingot Lead and

36 sheets Milled do.

December 18.

20 Pipes very choice

Wine,

Imported in the Brig Adive,

holomew, and for sale by

December 21.

N. B. This Wine has lain a c

ninth West Indies.

R. Veit

JUST RECEIV

9 boxes—containin

500 pieces Platillas,

500 do. Britannias,

Exhibited to drawback on ex

A L S O.

30 bbls and 5 hds Ne

For Sale, by

John

December 13.

Printing, in its various

and some executed as this